

GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S ESCAPE.

He Says the Explosion Seemed to
Rend the Skies, the Earth and
the Waters Assunder.

HE WAS STANDING ON BRIDGE.

Was in the Water About Two Minutes
Before He Reached a Place
Of Safety.

New York, April 19.—Grand Duke Cyril has just arrived here on his way to St. Petersburg, says a World dispatch from Harbin. His injuries are not severe, although he is suffering from burns on the neck and ears caused by the explosion of the Petropavlovsk and from bruises of the back and loins caused by the beating of the turbulent waves.

He gives the following story of his escape, which was almost miraculous: At the moment of the explosion on the Petropavlovsk the grand duke was on the bridge at the other end of which was Admiral Makarov. It seemed as if the world, the skies, the waters were suddenly rent asunder, and from the depths a devouring cloud and blinding flame burst with a roar into the air, suffocating fumes.

Scorched, blinded, choked, stunned, Cyril recovered consciousness, and instantly recognized that he was more likely to be killed by the heat of the flames than by the water. He was more than ready to jump, but he was not alone. He saw the bodies of the dead sailors were floating from the forecastle deck, which was awash. All around lay the bodies of the sailors who had been killed. He saw the bodies of the sailors who had been killed. He saw the bodies of the sailors who had been killed.

He remembers ascending an incline, with the rising water, as it seemed, pouring into a barbet in which the water was already pouring with such force that he required all the strength he could muster to battle his way through it. However, he reached a gun port and dived down and outward with the force of an athlete and was able to swim. He was not alone. He saw the bodies of the dead sailors were floating from the forecastle deck, which was awash. All around lay the bodies of the sailors who had been killed. He saw the bodies of the sailors who had been killed.

The grand duke looked around and saw the bodies of the dead sailors were floating from the forecastle deck, which was awash. All around lay the bodies of the sailors who had been killed. He saw the bodies of the sailors who had been killed. He saw the bodies of the sailors who had been killed.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

General Council of the English
Bar Approves of Them.

London, April 20.—The general council of the bar of England at the annual meeting unanimously passed the following resolution proposed by Sir Edward Clarke, former solicitor general: "The meeting expresses strong approval of the conclusion by this country of treaties of arbitration with other countries and also of the manifestations in Canada and the United States in fa-

RUN DOWN AND NERVOUS.

VINOL COMPLETELY RE-
STORED MRS. BURNS'
HEALTH.

Dr. Frank and The Smith
Drug Co. Agree to Return Money
If Vinol Fails.

"Many people right here in Salt Lake City are all run down, hardly able to drag about, not know what ails them. This condition is probably caused by a cold, or cough, which is hard to cure, or by some other cause. Vinol is the only one of many which we are constantly receiving, showing what Vinol will do."

Mrs. W. T. Burns of Memphis, Tenn., who is a national press correspondent of the W. R. C., writes: "Last winter I caught a severe cold which it seemed impossible for me to get rid of. I became much run down, lost my appetite and flesh and felt nervous and irritable. Vinol was recommended, and it certainly worked wonders for me. It increased my appetite, cured my indigestion, cough and nervousness, and I sleep soundly. I consider Vinol a wonderful remedy."

Vinol cures such conditions because



MRS. W. T. BURNS.

It is the only preparation in the world that contains every one of the fifty odd medicinal curative elements found in fresh cod liver oil, without one drop of alcohol, which characterizes old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions. It is a natural manner strength and vigor in every organ of the body, aids digestion and makes rich, red blood.

"Vinol is not a patent medicine, everything is printed on the bottle; it contains all of the highly concentrated medicinal elements found in cod liver oil. It is delicious and the weakest stomach can readily take it."

We ask every run down, nervous, debilitated, aged or weak person in Salt Lake City and every person suffering from asthmal, colds, hay fever, chronic, bronchitis, or incipient consumption to try Vinol on our guarantee. It costs nothing if it fails to give satisfaction. Dr. Frank and The Smith Drug Co.

It's Easier

To Cure, Than
Endure Pain.

It is needless to suffer pain. It is easier to take a Pain Pill and be cured. If you will provide yourself with a 25c package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills you have the means of preventing attacks of pain, as well as a positive cure.

If you are subject to nervous or sick headaches, neuralgia, backache, menstrual pains, stomach ache, indigestion, nervousness, if you have dizzy spells, sick stomach or headache while traveling—car sickness—all that is necessary is to take one of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when first symptoms appear, or just before starting out to visit or travel, and they will soothe the irritated nerves, and free you from all these disagreeable affections.

In doing this you take no risks, because they are perfectly harmless, and you will have no other evidence of having taken them than the knowledge that you are free from pain.

They relieve and cure by reinvigorating and allaying the irritation of the nerves, and by stimulating the secretions.

"I am glad to find the relief that comes with the knowledge that I am freed from those terrible headaches that I have had all my life. All I have to do when I feel the approach of pain is to take one of two of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and I am free from my suffering in three, six or twelve hours, depending on the severity of the case. I have tried many other pills, but none have given me such relief as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I have tried many other pills, but none have given me such relief as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills."

Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our experts will advise you, and tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LACROIXVILLE, ILLINOIS.

FREE

Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our experts will advise you, and tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LACROIXVILLE, ILLINOIS.

avor of a similar treaty between this country and the United States. This meeting trusts that the general council of the bar will take advantage of every opportunity of co-operating with the legal authorities of Canada and the United States for the attainment of the object of the treaty.

A suggestion was made that the attorney general, Sir Robert B. Finlay, on his forthcoming visit to the United States should convey the resolution to the congress of lawyers to be held at St. Louis during the exposition there.

TO VACATE OFFICES.

Government Employees Over
Seventy to Be Removed.

Washington, April 20.—The house committee on reform in the civil service authorized Chairman Gillet to introduce a bill providing that on June 30, 1907, every officer in the classified service of the United States held by a person who is then over 70 years old shall become vacant, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

The committee directed Mr. Gillet to report all pending bills granting pensions to civil employees of the government, and that thereafter such officers shall be removed when the incumbent becomes 70 years old.

RUSSIA SEEKS MORE TROUBLE.

Her Announcement About Use of
Wireless Telegraphy Looked
On With Disfavor.

THERE MAY BE COMPLICATIONS

England Will Refuse to Recognize the
Principle and Will Protest
Vigorously.

Washington, April 19.—In the opinion of state department officials Russia has injected a "trouble breeder" into the far eastern situation by the announcement that newspaper correspondents who use wireless telegraph apparatus in conveying their dispatches will be executed as spies.

It is feared that Russia's attempt to establish a new principle of international law will result in complications with England, as British newspaper men are the only ones using wireless telegraph.

It is certain that England will refuse to recognize the new principle and vigorous action will be taken in case her men are arrested.

Russia's action is based on the fact that messages sent in a neutral port by wireless can not be censored, and on the suspicion that messages sent in that way are being secured in some way by the Japanese.

The Russian declaration and the possibility of arrests were discussed at the cabinet meeting today, and it was decided that this country will not recognize it.

This does not mean that there is any great probability of formal denunciation of that principle by the United States. There are several American ships in the far east, and if one of them, which had been fitted with wireless apparatus and was being used by correspondents, should be seized, this country would enter a decisive protest.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Reports That It Is Unfit For Service Are Untrue.

Victoria, B. C., April 20.—According to the statement of the Rev. George Douglas, late head of the Wesleyan mission in the Far East, reports that the great Siberian railway is not fit for service are utterly without foundation. Since early in March from 12 to 15 trains loaded with troops and munitions have passed over the line daily without accident. Thirty thousand of Russia's choicest troops are in barracks at Liao Yang under Gen. Linovitch, chief of staff. Enormously strong fortifications have been thrown up on the west side of the Yalu river and a vast scheme of entrenchments and earthworks was to be undertaken as soon as the cold weather passed. Gen. Linovitch told Douglas that at the Yalu river the Russians would make a stand with their utmost force as it is recognized as the key to Liao Tung and practically to Korea. The Russians are well aware that the Japanese are assembling in strength on the east side of the Yalu and compute their numbers at 50,000 all arms. The Russians have at Liao Yang some magnificent cavalry and artillery, while their infantry battalions are made up of choice drafts from the European regiments of the line now serving in Poland, on the Prussian, Austrian and Balkan frontiers.

Rev. Mr. Douglas expressed astonishment to learn that there had been no great land battle since he left Liao Yang, as there it was considered imminent.

General-in-Chief Kuropatkin was to arrive at Liao Yang and take up headquarters about the middle of March. The Russian officers of the general staff expressed indifference as to the fate of Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and the Russian officers of the general staff expressed indifference as to the fate of Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

Mr. Douglas and his family left Manchuria because of the immediate likelihood of a conflict between the hostile armies.

Strike on Hungarian Railroad.

Budapest, April 20.—Owing to dissatisfaction with the government bill for the regulation of the railway, a strike has broken out on the government owned Hungarian Western railway. The Orient express from Paris due here at 11 o'clock last night is stalled at Parkanyas and the express in the opposite direction will be diverted to the central station via Bueck, which part of the system is still working.

It is expected that the men on other government lines will strike today. They complain that Count Stephen Tisza, the premier, has not fulfilled his promise to increase wages.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE.

FOR DIZZINESS.

FOR BILIOUSNESS.

FOR TORPID LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CONSTITUTIONAL PURGATIVE.

100 Cts. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

German Consular Service.

Berlin, April 20.—The question of improving the German consular service through the addition of expert commercial advisers and the promotion and organization of German chambers of commerce abroad has come up in the reichstag.

Herr Muench-Ferber (National Liberal) offered a resolution asking for an appropriation for a so-called advisory council of experts from the German consulates.

Consular-Ferber said that Germany must improve her sources of information abroad, because her two chief competitors, the United States and Great Britain were doing so.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

ADMISSION OF THE TERRITORIES.

Bill to Admit the Four as Two
States Hotly Debated in
The House.

IT BECOMES A PARTY MATTER.

Delegate Wilson, of Arizona Opposed
The Union of His Territory with
New Mexico.

Washington, April 19.—Soon after the house met today Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania presented a rule for the immediate consideration of the statehood bill.

Following a brief explanation of the bill by Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, charged that the bill was but a pretext to stay the demand of the territories for admission. He expressed the opinion that the Republicans had no idea of passing the bill at that session, or, in fact, any idea that it would pass at all. The bill, he said, simply was "applied to the eye and ashes to the taste," and offered in such a form that it was known beforehand it could not receive the approbation and votes of the majority.

In opposing the rule Mr. Moon (Tenn.) declared that the bill was an intensely wicked and partisan measure, which, if passed, would violate the pledged faith and honor of the United States to the Five Civilized tribes of Indians in the matter of treaty obligations.

He inquired of the Republicans if they were going to pass the bill in violation of their party platform and of treaty obligations. The territorial delegates of the house, he maintained, had protested "until the hours of darkness" for the Republicans to meet political exigencies.

Denying that the Republicans had been guilty of bad faith, Mr. Dalzell said the bill would take its course as a party measure, because it was reported by the majority of the committee, submitted to a party caucus and brought into the house pursuant to a rule adopted by the caucus. He justified the measure on the ground that many of the Republicans in the senate and house of representatives in legislation.

Mr. Powers (Cal., Mo.) defended the bill, which he said furnished the only solution of the statehood question that had any prospect of passing the Congress.

In opposing the union of Arizona and New Mexico Mr. Wilson of Arizona declared that the union of the two states of the people, was ultra radical in policy and was a political revolution in both legislation and policy.

In a brief speech in support of the bill Mr. Curtis of Kansas insisted that the Indians of the Five Civilized tribes and the whites of Indian territory were ready for statehood and that 90 per cent of the Indians were in favor of joining the union.

While stating that the bill did not exactly conform to his idea of what was wanted by the people of Oklahoma, Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma, declared that should it pass there would not be a vote against it, either in Oklahoma or Indian territory.

Republican opposition to the bill came from New Mexico of California, who, while entering no protest against the union of Oklahoma and Indian territory, vigorously attacked the proposition for joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

Mr. Russell of Texas criticized the plan of the union of the delegates to the constitutional convention of the state of Oklahoma, which, he said, proceeded on the rule of eliminating from the population of Indian territory the Indians of the Five Civilized tribes.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was open in his expressions of disapproval of the bill, but said that as the United States was a country of purges and a party spoke through the caucuses he would vote for the bill.

The debate was closed by Mr. Rodey of New Mexico, who said that while he did not like the measure they had to take it, for the people of his territory, they nevertheless acquiesced in it. He explained in great detail the resources of both Arizona and his own territory and inquired if agriculture alone were necessary to support a population. He obtained applause when he cited New York City with its great population, which he said, did not produce a potato.

Delegate Wilson of Arizona asked if New Mexico, with all her resources, would not prefer independent statehood, to which Mr. Rodey replied that his views were well known and that if the people did not like the measure they had the privilege of voting it down, "as the election expenses were to be paid by the government."

He predicted that in 1910 New Mexico would have a population of 1,000,000 and closed with an earnest plea for the passage of the bill.

The third reading of the bill had been directed by the speaker, whereupon Mr. Moon inquired if the third reading was to be by title only. In the midst of an elaborate discussion the speaker turned to the parliamentary Mr. Hinds, for further advice, and then announced that he would resolve the whole question in favor of the individual privilege of each member, any one of whom could demand the reading of the bill.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, joyfully inquired if the speaker's decision had been arrived at "after consultation."

The speaker promptly replied that it had been, and set the house in an uproar when he added: "The skilled parliamentarian who has been at this desk for many years can give the chair," and after a pause, "and the gentleman from Mississippi, cards and spades and then have a fountain of parliamentary knowledge left." It was some moments before the applause which greeted this witty rebuff. Mr. Maddox of Georgia demanded the reading of the bill, which was begun, but later he withdrew his request.

No one responding, the bill was passed, 147 to 104, a strict party vote.

The conference report on the agricultural bill was presented by Mr. Wade of New York. A senate concurrent resolution was agreed to, accepting the invitation of the officers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition to attend the opening of the fair.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

By an Avalanche From the Spitz-Avalanche, Switzerland.

Brig, Switzerland, April 19.—An avalanche from the Spitzhorn, at 2 o'clock this morning, swept down upon the hamlet of Muehlebach. The inhabitants were asleep at the time, and 13 were killed.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

Reason for His Action is the Appointment of Admiral Skrydloff.
His Bitterest Enemy.

HIS REQUEST WILL BE GRANTED

Court Politics and Failure of the War
Up to the Present Time the
Chief Causes.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to the emperor to be relieved of his position of viceroy in the far east.

It is expected that the request will be immediately granted. While no official announcement has yet been made, there is reason to believe that the above statement is correct.

The immediate cause of Viceroy Alexieff's application to be relieved is reported to be the appointment of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharp critic, as successor to the late Vice Admiral Makarov in command of the Russian navy in the far east.

Relations with Skrydloff. Vice Admiral Skrydloff had an interview with the emperor today and discussed with his majesty the question of his (Skrydloff's) relations with Alexieff.

The relieving from command of Viceroy Alexieff would not surprise intelligent observers of the far eastern situation who are familiar with the gradual change in the emperor's attitude towards the viceroy, and M. Bezobrazoff, who represented the militant, or advanced element, which was anxious that Russia should remain in Manchuria. It was to these two men that the Anglo-Japanese entente first lost its friends. They believed that Great Britain would not go to war and that Japan could not do so. To the indignation of Japan they succeeded in turning the policy of the empire from carrying out the treaty for the entire evacuation of Manchuria, pending further demands on China.

On Aug. 12 last, after Japan had submitted an inquiry as to whether or not Russia was disposed to reopen the negotiations respecting Manchuria and Korea, a viceroyalty in the far east, a special secretary of state and an advisory committee were created, Alexieff being appointed viceroy and Bezobrazoff secretary of state.

Seventeen days after these appointments were made M. Witte, who has been opposed to the policy of Alexieff and Bezobrazoff, was relieved of his portfolio as minister of finance.

It was through his new official position that the emperor conducted negotiations with Japan, and it is claimed that they misjudged the temper and purpose of the Japanese and left the emperor in ignorance of the preparations for war which Japan was making and the rising war spirit of that empire.

ALEXIEFF'S ENEMIES.

The enemies of Alexieff have persistently asserted that as the man on the spot he should have kept the emperor informed concerning these vital points. On the eve of the war Alexieff apparently still had the confidence of the emperor, but the lack of preparedness of the Port Arthur fleet, as shown in the cases of the battleships Revizhan and Czarevitch, called the attention of the emperor to the lack of the naval administration in the far east.

The anti-Alexieff party in St. Petersburg held that Vice Admiral Stark, who was the viceroy's representative, should have been removed for the first reverse at Port Arthur.

Viceroy Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Dubassoff or Vice Admiral Makarov to command the fleet in succession to Vice Admiral Stark.

The emperor selected Makarov and at the same time issued a special ukase making him absolutely independent. This was the first blow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria. Kuropatkin sided with Alexieff.

Count Lamsdorf, the foreign minister, and M. Witte against the policy of Manchurian annexation, and stated to the Chinese minister to Russia, Mr. Koo Wei Teh, that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff. That there might be no doubt of Kuropatkin's exact jurisdiction, the emperor issued another ukase defining it, and gave the former minister of war complete control of military operations in the far east.

ALEXIEFF'S STAR WANE.

Officials in St. Petersburg say it must then have been evident to Alexieff that his star had waned. He had neither the army nor the navy under his control, being charged merely with the civil administration; but in time of war there is no civil administration, or very little. At first the viceroy received the official dispatches from Makarov and Kuropatkin, but even this last shred of his dignity was removed when the two commanders communicated directly with the emperor.

When the Petropavlovsk was sunk Alexieff started from Mukden for Port Arthur, telegraphing to the emperor on his arrival there that he had hoisted his flag on the battleship Sevastopol, and would direct the operations of the fleet until a new commander was sent out. It is said that no answer to this was ever received by the emperor. Without consulting Alexieff's wishes, and without considering Admiral Dubassoff, whom he had originally recommended, the emperor telegraphed Vice Admiral Skrydloff to proceed to Port Arthur via St. Petersburg and assume command of the fleet. It is said that not even this fact was communicated to Alexieff, and he was allowed to learn of it through the official dispatches. Alexieff considered the matter for three days, at the end of which he is said to have reached a decision to apply for leave.

CAUSE OF ENMITY.

The cause of the enmity between Alexieff and Skrydloff it is impossible to learn tonight. It is believed to be deeper than a mere difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in the far east.

Skrydloff has not hesitated in talking to his friends to charge Alexieff with the responsibility for the disaster to the Pacific squadron, by his division of the fleet, which plan left the armored cruisers at Vladivostok and the Varig and Korietz at Chemulpo.

It is said that Vice Admiral Skrydloff in his interview today let his majesty understand that he did not care to assume command of the fleet, but Alexieff shall have withdrawn. Therefore, the two men will not meet at Port Arthur.

THE BIG SALARY GOES.

Viceroy Alexieff is expected to come directly to St. Petersburg, and his friends hope that he will be elevated to the council of the empire. By his withdrawal from the far east he will not only lose the dignified position of direct representative of the emperor, but the salary of \$50,000 and an allowance of \$25,000 per annum.

When Alexieff severs his connection with the far eastern question none of the men responsible for the policy pursued before the war will be in power, M. Bezobrazoff having already lost the confidence of his majesty and the advisory committee's duties at present being merely perfunctory.

It is not expected a successor to Alexieff will be appointed, as the importance of the post of viceroy has disappeared owing to the result of the war.

EDITH BRISCONT SUICIDES.

Death of Her Lover Prompts Her to the Deed.

Berlin, April 20.—Miss Edith Brilcont of New York, aged 23, daughter of a manufacturer, has committed suicide with a revolver.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, Miss Brilcont became engaged to a German engineer who went to New York for the purpose of studying engineering conditions in the United States. The engineer, whose name is not given, returned to Berlin recently and was immediately taken sick. The young woman, who came here with her parents, arrived after the engineer's death and the day after the burial the parents went to Wiesbaden. She remained in the house of her fiancé's brother, promising to meet her parents in Hamburg.

Before the time set for her departure she visited the grave of her dead lover. She returned home overcome with grief and ended her life. The bullet pierced her heart.

GO TO AMERICAN FORK.

SPECIAL TRAIN Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., April 26th, via SALT LAKE ROUTE. Dining at Apollo Hall, Spring floor. Special returns immediately after the dance.

VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF, MAKAROFF'S SUCCESSOR AT PORT ARTHUR.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who has been appointed to succeed the late Vice Admiral Makarov as commander of the Russian fleet in the east, has long been known as the "bulldog of the navy." After Makarov he is more of a "sailor's man" than any of the czar's admirals, most of whom are of patrician birth and therefore have little in common with the men under them. Skrydloff has for several years been in command of the Black sea fleet and has done very well, although his opportunities have naturally been somewhat limited. At the opening of hostilities, after Stark at Port Arthur had demonstrated his incapacity, Skrydloff was named as his successor, it being supposed at the time that Makarov would scarcely be willing to go to the front. When, however, it was learned that the latter was not only willing, but anxious, to accept active service Skrydloff's appointment was recalled.